FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1841. [NO. 1249.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

STOP THE
MURREL GANG!!!
$220 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 26th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

HARDY,

27 years of age, 6 feet one or two inches high, quite black, and weighing 200 pounds. He is a boy of considerable mechanical genius, a carpenter and blacksmith by trade, has lost one joint from the middle finger, (I think the left hand,) and bears a plainly marked scar over one eye. Hardy makes a great show of piety, and has fallen into the habit, for some time past, of exhorting in public his colored friends. It is probable he has obtained forged papers and will attempt to make his way to one of the free States. There are several other circumstances connected with his absence which induce the suspicion that he has been decoyed off by a couple of suspicious looking white men travelling on horseback, and each leading a horse.

Hardy was purchased about 10 years since of a Mr. [illegible] of Fayetteville, N. C., and may, for a few days, be found in that vicinity. He had on when he left a dark cloth coat, a velvet vest, jean pantaloons, homespun under clothes; and took with him a pair of saddle bags, a plaid cloak, cotton umbrella, and other clothing not recollected. I will give a reward of $20 for his apprehension and confinement in the Lunatic Asylum, and should it appear that he has been killed or run away, a further reward of $200 for the conviction, and proof leading to the conviction of the culprits.

WALTER F. LEAK.

Hughes, Richmond, County, N. C., } 18 4w
April 30, 1841. }

☞ The Greensborough Patriot will publish four weeks and forward his account. W. F. L.

BUFFALO SPRINGS.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
8 miles West of Clarksville.

THE Subscribers having become the owners of this Property, are extending their means of accommodation, and expect, by the opening of the present season, to be able to afford comfortable entertainment for one hundred and fifty or three hundred visitors.

Their rooms are well finished, airy and commodious—their Stables good, with a pump of excellent water in the yard. Their Bar shall be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors that can be procured, and their Table with the best supplies the country will afford. A band of good Music will be in attendance; in fact, they intend to spare neither trouble or expense in their efforts to render this establishment a pleasant and fashionable resort for the healthy and the sick.

As to the medicinal properties of the Buffalo water, it might be sufficient to refer to the subjoined certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable, two gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effects of the waters in all diseases. But as evidence of their Antibilious effects, the subscriber, David Shelton, will state a fact as coming within his own knowledge. That for the last 30 years, families (often) have resided at the Buffalo Springs, and that [illegible] of Bilious or Ague and Fever ever occurred in a family residing there; and so confident are the owners of the sovereignty of this water in Ague and Fever, and in so many instances have they witnessed cures (generally in a few days,) without knowing it to fail in a single instance, that they will say to any person who will bring an Ague and Fever case to Buffalo Spring that it don't cure, that he shall have nothing for board. They might say much more in favour of these waters in many other diseases, but they will only refer to the certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable.

DAVID SHELTON.
CLEM. R. KENNON.

I have practiced Medicine in the neighbourhood of the Buffalo Mineral Spring for the last 12 years, I have frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in various diseases. As a tonic diuretic it is not very far, if at all, surpassed by water in the United States. Its action on the bowels is prompt and powerful. It is also eudiotic and slightly aperient. These Medicinal properties render it useful in all Dropsical affections, in obstructions, particularly of the liver and in cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, convalescence from fever, derangement of the secreting organs, intermittent fever and female complaints. In all those diseases in which the digestive organs are affected, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results.—In Fever and Ague and protracted remittent Fever it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

I speak in reference to its peculiar action on the kidneys; it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in the chronic diseases of these organs, as likewise of the Bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in those female complaints, it is no less worthy of confidence—and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that in the catalogue of ills, there is no class of diseases more harrassing to the patient or more perplexing to the physician than these obstinate and painful affections of the *important organ peculiar to the sex*, when, in place of derangement, exerts an influence, which, not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves often in one common ruin both the mind and body of the hapless sufferer. It is needless here to enumerate these diseases; suffice it to say that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lision of the organ referred to, that is not either permanently cured or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use, renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmenagogue remedy in youthful females. Its effects are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigour infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.

Clarksville, Va., April 21, 1841.

I have for several years been attending to the effects of the waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation, and would, in addition, remark that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in proclaiming it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.

Buffalo Springs, April 22, 1841. 48-tf

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

MRS. BEACH being about to remove from this place, I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 15th instant, all her

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN
FURNITURE,

Consisting of BEDS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, SIDEBOARDS, CARPETS, &c.

Also, Two COWS. A credit of *Six Months* will be given on all sums over Thirty Dollars for approved security.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
May 4, 1841 48ts

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

Received per Steam Boats,
51 HHDS. SWEET MOLASSES,
10 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
28 bags Rio COFFEE.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 29, 1841. 48tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.
Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.
J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres.
Superior Vestings.
315 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Embr'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths.

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Packet Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.
C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE.☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.
Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY are now opening a handsome assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Also, a good assortment of

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS.

All of which are offered on accommodating terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

April 7, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.
200 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates,)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
350 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 3, 1841. 44tf

Received per Steam Boat,
20 BOXES FRESH SODA BISCUIT,
5½ barrels Butter Crackers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 46tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doe-skin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gamberoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Janes; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Carriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

T. H. BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Hooper, on South side of Hay Street, near the Market House, and have just received an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware,

&c., and will keep constantly on hand best Oak Tanned LEATHER, such as Sole, Wax, Bolt and Skirtings; Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, handsomely dressed; all of which will be sold low for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce. Highest prices will be given for good Oak Bark.

—ALSO—

Will keep a supply of superior 4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS, manufactured by the Phœnix Company of this place, and will receive orders for same by the Wholesale.

April 27, 1841. 47-4w

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilbertorce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

Just Received per Steam Boat,
11 KEGS, NEWARK CIDER.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY of Doctor Brandreth's *VEGETABLE PILLS.* They are so well known in this county that comment is not necessary. For sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.
April 21, 1841. 47tf

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Manufacturers of DUPONT'S GUN POWDER, offer for sale to dealers every description of this article at Manufacturer's terms. They have now landing, 100 KEGS FFg, FFFg, FFg, FFFg, and NP, and will be regularly supplied to extent of demand.

BROWN & DEROSSET.
Wilmington, April 21, 1841. 47-6w

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.
Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
March 1.

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR MAY, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

$50,000!!!
$20,000!! $10,000!

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS THREE FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, May 15, 1841.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	50 Prizes of	$1,000
1 ditto of	20,000	50 ditto of	300
1 ditto of	10,000	50 ditto of	250
2 Prizes of	5,000	65 ditto of	200
1 Prize of	2,177	&c. &c. &c.	

THIRTEEN DRAWN NUMBERS.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $110
Ditto ditto of 26 Half ditto 70
Ditto ditto of 26 Quarter ditto 35

35,295 DOLLARS.

VIRGINIA LEESBURG
LOTTERY,

CLASS G, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, May 22, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$35,295	1 Prize of	$3,500
1 ditto of	10,000	1 ditto of	3,035
1 ditto of	5,000	1 ditto of	3,000
1 ditto of	4,000	10 Prizes of	1,500

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Quarter ditto 32 50

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000,
And 100 of $1,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS 4, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 29, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 Prizes of	$25,000	10 Prizes of	$500
1 Prize of	5,000	20 ditto of	300
1 ditto of	2,080	85 ditto of	200
100 Prizes of	1,000	&c. &c. &c.	

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—12 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Quarter ditto 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent as soon as over to all who order as above.

April 15, 1841. 47-4wpd

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons vs. Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*
April 28, 1841. 47-3m.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

In this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he will be enabled to render himself useful to his many friends, whose business he respectfully solicits.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection and styles of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, and in which, from his past experience, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.
New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a negro man named BILLY, about 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed he is lurking about Town. The above reward is offered for taking him up and lodging him in Jail.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **HARDWARE** and **CUTLERY.**

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841. 44

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An Irish Coachman's Method of gaining his first place.—"The masther had two beautiful English horses, and he wanted a careful man to drive them; he was a mighty pleasant gintleman, and he loved a joke. Well, there was as many as fifteen afther the place, and the first that wint up to him, 'Now, my man,' says he, 'tell me,' says he, 'how near the edge of a precipice would you undertake to drive my carriage?' So the boy considered, and he says, says he, 'Within a foot, plaze your honour, and no harm.' 'Very well,' says he, 'go down, and I'll give ye yer answer by-and-by.' 'So the next came up, and said he'd be bound to carry 'em within half-a-foot; and the next said five inches; and another—a dandyfied chap intirely—was so mighty nice, that he would drive it within 'three inches and a half, he'd go bail.' Well, at last my turn came, and when his honour axed me how nigh I would drive his carriage to a precipice, I says, says I, 'Plaze your honour, *I'd keep as far of it as I could.*' 'Very well, Misther Byrne,' says he, 'you're my coachman,' says he. Och! the roar there was in the kitchen whin I wint down and told the joke."

A Hog's Life.—Erastus Barber, of Onondaga, had a hog, which disappeared on the 8th of December last. On the 11th of March his hired man heard a groan under the barn floor, and on examining, found the hog, almost a skeleton. He thinks the animal must have remained there during the whole time he was missed, three months and three days, without a particle of water or food. When taken out he was barely alive, but is now recovering and likely to do well.

In a List ostentatiously published in the Globe, a few days ago, of persons said to be "proscribed," among a number of perversions of fact, such as putting down persons *deceased*, and others *resigned*, as persons *removed* from office, is the case of Thomas Hayns, appointed to be Navy Agent at Philadelphia, said to be vice Michael W. Ash, *removed*. The fact is, that Mr. Ash, a good Van Buren man, resigned (for a reason he had) several weeks before the 4th of March last. The office was vacant when the present Administration came into office, and it became their duty to fill it.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA.

The Jews.—A writer in the "British Press" collates various facts, the object of which is to show that there is at this time among the Jews, scattered as they are over the face of the globe, a general movement, indicating a strong disposition to return to the land of their fathers, and to rebuild, in their ancient and sacred city, the Temple, hallowed by so many pious associations. The writer subjoins to these facts a calculation, based upon scriptural data, to prove that the year 1840 terminated the "2300 days," (or years,) ordained by God for giving the Jews over to the Gentiles, by them "to be trodden under foot for their transgressions of the daily sacrifice"—from which he infers that *this* is the year ordained by God for reinstating the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in their own land, no more to be dispossessed of it by the Gentiles.

There is unquestionably considerable agitation among the Jews, in reference to their restoration. But, while we have undoubting faith, as all must have, who see, in their dispersion, a living testimony to the truth of ancient prophecy, that this great event *is* to take place, and while it *may* take place in 1841 as well as a century or a dozen centuries later,—yet we repose very little confidence in "calculations," however ingenious and plausible they may appear, based upon the ambiguous, (and in our opinion purposely ambiguous,) phraseology of the prophecy itself. Daniel's symbolical "days" have frequently puzzled the wits and baffled the inquisitive curiosity of those who seek to be wise "above what is written," and to fathom the mysteries which Providence in its wisdom has covered with a veil too thick to be penetrated by human sagacity. At this very time a numerous sect has sprung into existence in New England, led by Dr. Miller, a man of acute mind, but bewildered in the mazes of his own delusive "calculations," based upon some of the enigmatical prophecies of Daniel, who believe that the "consummation of all things is at hand," and that the "weary wheels of Time" are to stand still in the year 1843; and we have even heard that such an idea has been disseminated, to some extent, in this section of country. Now, this event, like the restoration of the Jews, will certainly occur at some time—and it *may* occur in 1843 as well as at any more distant period. But it is not given to any created being to *know that day*; and all predictions in relation to it are necessarily the offspring of hallucinated minds. If the Deity had designed that the fulfilment of the prophecies in relation to the Jews or to the General Judgment should have been anticipated, he would have caused them to be written in language adapted to the general comprehension, and not in such terms, as, concealing the mystery from the mass, should yet be susceptible of clear and demonstrative interpretation by a few. All speculation based upon the "days" of Daniel must necessarily rest upon the fanciful assumptions of those who make them, as to the meaning of that term:—If their assumptions be erroneous, their conclusions are necessarily so—as we have no doubt they are, in reference both to the restoration of the Jews and to the destruction of the world.

A London paper gives the following description of a pair of Shetland ponies intended for the Lilliputian equipage of the Princess Royal:

"They were, with the permission of her Majesty, presented for the use of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, by Mrs. Cox, of Lawford, Essex. These little animals, of a scarcely larger size than a Newfoundland dog, are beautifully marked black and white, and of exquisite symmetry. They are five years old, and have been brought up almost like domestic animals, being accustomed to come into the house and to feed out of the hand. They were received by her Majestry and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in the gardens of Buckingham Palace on Saturday last."

The Better Way.—The sons of the poor die rich—while the sons of the rich die poor. What encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to go with our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

A Quaker's Letter.—Friend John, I desire thee to be so kind as to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh called attorneys, and let him take out an instrument with a seal thereunto, by means whereof he may seize the outward tabernacle of George Green, and bring him before the lambskin men at Westminster, and teach him to do as he would be done by.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Receipt for Ladies.—Cream may be frozen by simply putting it into a glass vessel, and then placing the whole in an old bachelor's bosom.

Some person advertised, lately, in the N. Y. Sun, for a person of *good character*, as a partner in the business of making rum, brandy and gin, out of common whiskey, without distilling.

Dean Swift says—"It is with little souled people as it is with narrow necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring out."

A Western paper states that, during a period of about three years and a half, there have been six hundred and five weddings in Cooks county, Illinois, besides an "immense number" of marriages of the inhabitants out of the county.

The St. Louis Pennant states that Mr. Koch of that city, has sold the bones of the animal which he calls the Missourian, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE SORROWS OF LOCO FOCOISM.

There are some subjects which seem to strike the minds of the discomfited Van Burenites with a kind of peculiar horror, and the dread of which it seems impossible for them to shake off. One of these is a national bank. The very thought of establishing such an institution subjects them to a kind of political goose-flesh, and they shudder at the very idea of its possible existence. It answers no purpose to remind them, that when we had a national bank, the currency of the country was in the best credit, and all the industrious pursuits of men were profitable and flourishing. The wages of the laborer were high, and punctually paid, the farmer obtained a good price for his products, the mechanic found full employment, manufactures flourished, and trade was in an eminent degree prosperous. At the same time the national revenue was fully sufficient for the wants of the government, the revenue was faithfully paid, and the nation was free from debt. All this was labor lost upon Loco Focoism. Gen. Jackson found he could not control the Bank of the United States, and he, of course, proclaimed war with it; and Thomas H. Benton, and a phalanx of interested but unprincipled politicians joined in with him, and hunted it down. The consequences are too well known, and too deeply felt, to require very particular notice. Business is unsettled, the currency in utter confusion and disorder, credit annihilated, manufactures prostrate, agriculture depressed, trade embarrassed, the wages of the laborer reduced, and the national Treasury insolvent. The contrast is too strong not to be perceived and acknowledged by every honest mind, and its effects are too severely felt not to be admitted. And yet, the routed and disheartened forces of Loco Focoism are obliged, in order to keep up the show of a party, to rail against the policy which gave rise to the general prosperity of the country, and to urge the continuance of those measures by which it has been destroyed.

These unfortunate politicians denounce a national debt as a national calamity; and they would fain have it understood that they are decidedly opposed to it. We should like to be informed whether there was any national debt hanging over the country when Andrew Jackson took the reins of power; and if not, under whose influence the debt which now exists was contracted? That the government is pretty deeply involved in debt cannot be denied. Where did this debt come from? Surely not from Whig policy or measures; and yet, with unblushing assurance it is directly or indirectly charged upon them, as though for the last twelve years they had been the majority, and controlled the government. That this is a hardship, and may be fairly classed among the sorrows of a party, cannot be questioned; because it must be an uncomfortable thing for most men, even if they are so unfortunate as to belong to Loco Focoism, to be obliged to support doctrines, or deny facts, with the true nature of which every body is well acquainted.

During the existence of the Bank of the United States, we had a currency which was sound, safe, and of universal credit. Nobody hesitated at receiving a note of that bank, any more than he would at a dollar or an eagle. At the same time, the state banks, kept within proper limits in their operations, were equally sound and safe, and circulated in the common business of the country without fear or scruple. The consequence was, that all kinds of business flourished, and industry, in all its variety, was encouraged and rewarded. Since the reign of Jackson and Van Buren, we have no general currency—many of the banks have failed; bank paper, to a great extent, is doubted, discredited, and depreciated, occasioning, in one way and another, an immense loss to every man engaged in active business, and who is under the necessity of receiving their paper. And, yet, the Loco Focos to their sorrow, are under the necessity of applauding the men and the measures which have produced this state of things, and to oppose and villify those who have uniformly opposed the policy which has been productive of all these evils.

We might pursue this train of remark at much greater length; but at present we forbear. But we must consider the condition of men who are driven by party feelings, and personal interests, to justify the conduct and measures of men, who have destroyed the prosperity and ruined the business of thousands of persons throughout our country, as *sorrowful* in the extreme.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF THE 4TH INST.

THE FOURTH OF MAY.

The recurrence of this anniversary of a memorable event brings to the mind a crowd of recollections—a succession of images which pass in review like the rapidly-shifting visions of a dream. Within the last twelve months what changes have we not witnessed! Through what various steps have we passed of hope and uncertainty, of confidence and doubt, of national triumph and national mourning!

The morning of this day, one year ago, witnessed a scene at that time novel and unprecedented—the first grand act of a drama, the prelude of which began at Harrisburg some months before. The Convention of the Fourth of May, 1840, was the first great Assembly of the People—and its voice went forth through all the land as when

——"Jura answers from her misty shroud
Back to the joyous Alps that call to her aloud!"

Who that witnessed that extraordinary convocation can ever forget the scene it presented? For days beforehand what a flocking hither from all quarters—what greetings and salutations as though old acquaintances were met. Then came the stir and bustle and the swarming forth on the morning of the appointed day—the galloping of marshals to and fro with bright sashes fluttering in the air—the lively strains of music, in every direction, as the various detachments moved to the rendezvous, and the hearty shouts with which each advancing column was received—shouts that were as heartily returned. What a display of banners—and what inscriptions, emblems and devices! The spectator, as he noted the vast procession moving onward, might count the standards of twenty-six States. The march was like a triumphal procession—and it was such in advance. The power of a strong enthusiasm anticipated events and caught a glorious presentment of what was to follow.

The rapid succession of events which came afterwards—the excitements of a vigorous canvass—the agitations that shook the public mind as one State after another cast her vote, until the voice of New York at last proclaimed the final and crowning triumph—all those now seem, as one looks back, like things of yesterday. It is difficult to apply the ordinary measure of duration to the period of the last twelve months. It seems long or short as the mind happens to view it—for there is a unity running through the whole succession of incidents which marks it as one epoch; yet so various were the events and so important, that each in detail seems to claim an epoch for itself.

There is indeed one point upon which the attention is arrested—a point which suddenly stops the onward current of thought and recollection, and which may be considered as the abrupt termination of the last year's panorama. The course which began with the pageantry of the Fourth of May was closed by the yet recent, solemn obsequies of a funeral! The champion who led on the great army of the country's deliverers has fallen—but it was in the arms of victory and with the wreath on his head. While this mournful visitation subdues the exultation of triumph, let us hope that it will also give the sanction of the departed patriot's name to the great reform which his heart was set on accomplishing—and hallow in the hearts of his countrymen the idea of public virtue for which he was beloved and which is essential to the safety of a Republic.

But with regard to the great Convention of the Fourth of May, its results will be of a more extended and far reaching importance than any one probably imagined when it was first projected. They will extend beyond the present conflict of parties, and perhaps modify the nature of our government in some weighty particulars. The direct and immediate action of the People was never so fully developed as on that occasion in connection with the political affairs of the Union. Such vast masses were never before brought together to listen to the harangues of orators. Within the last twelve months democratic America has made large strides towards assimilation with democratic Athens as the latter existed during the days of her freedom. The vast extent of our territory offers the fewer obstacles to this sort of progress since the modern improvements in travelling have completely changed the old relations of time and space. If an exciting canvass twenty years hence shall rouse the popular feelings as the recent one did, the gatherings of 1840 will be mere groups in comparison with the assemblage which will then be congregated together. The people met last year in their primitive assemblies to concert measures and unite their strength to reform the Government—to place a man in the administration whose honesty and well tried integrity, whose patriotism and simplicity of character, were the chief qualities that drew towards him the confidence and attachment of his countrymen. What future impulses will actuate the masses when they shall meet again in redoubled numbers to sway the car of state, future times can alone disclose. It remains only for us to hope the best and so to discharge the duties of good citizens as to give the only guarantee in our power for the perpetuation of our noble institutions.

A NATIONAL BANK.

MR. CRAWFORD'S LETTER.

If the opinions of the ablest statesmen—practical men and profound—can avail anything towards settling a constitutional question—if the practice of the Government under successive administrations, including that of Washington, can add force to any decision whereby a certain policy may lay claim to permanence—the question concerning the constitutionality of a National Bank should be considered, we think, as one already placed beyond controversy. Touching the *expediency* of such an institution little need be said. If the present condition of the currency does not furnish evidence enough of the evil which the country must suffer without it, there is nothing of efficacy that could be urged to make the case plainer.

The National Intelligencer a few days since republished a letter from Mr. Monroe on this subject, written some ten years ago, in which his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of a Bank, as a fiscal agent of the government, is explicitly declared. The following letter from Mr. Crawford in reply to one addressed to him by Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, is equally to the point. It may be remarked that Mr. Crawford, besides the high claims which his character and genius possess upon the public regard, was able to speak on this question with all the light of eight years' experience in the Treasury Department; his views therefore are those of a practical man as well as of a sagacious statesman.—*Balt. Amer.*

WOODLAWN, Dec. 1831.

DEAR SIR—Your friendly letter on the subject of the United States Bank, has been received by due course of mail. The opinion which I formed of the Bank of the United States, when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without any preconceived opinions. That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate, in the year 1811. Since that time, I have had no occasion of reviewing the question. My opinion remains unaltered.

I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of the Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinion may be, can preside over the Treasury a year, without being deeply impressed with the expediency of the United States Bank in conducting the finances of the Union.

The provision in the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank Bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute the revenue should be excluded by that provision.

The opponents of the constitutionality of the Bank place great stress upon the word "NECESSARY" contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such, that without which the power could not be carried into effect. Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible. It does seem to me, that the words "NECESSARY and PROPER," cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect.—Yet the unconstitutionality of the Bank can be pronounced only upon that construction.

It does appear to me that the framers of the constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry a power into effect because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect include the power to pass all which are necessary and proper to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

I have seen a complete developement of the President's plan of a Bank. It is possible that by his plan, the transmission of the revenue may be effected but the safety of the public deposites cannot be effected by the President's plan. The advantage of this security to the public is incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished, unless it can be substantially proved that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional.

This, I think, cannot be satisfactorily shown. My speeches are recorded, and can be republished if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give to the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it now, if I had the means of investigating the subject, which I have not.

I am, Sir, your friend, &c.
(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.
C. J. INGERSOLL, Esq.

Consistency.—The "Richmond Enquirer" seems to consider it as an unpardonable sin, that any politician should be in favor of the establishment of a National Bank, and even goes so far as to draw a line of demarcation between those Whigs who *do*, and those who *do not* favor such an Institution, by styling the latter the "*Republican wing of the party.*" What "a change seems to come over the spirit of its dream!" Time was, when this same paper lauded to the skies, as the very Apostles of Republicanism, those who admitted not only the constitutionality, but the expediency of the measure. To say nothing of Mr. Ritchie's zealous support of Gen. Jackson, who avowed the convenience and usefulness of a Bank, and only objected to particular features, how can he reconcile his present denunciations, with his ardent devotion to Mr. Crawford, who voted for the late Bank, and who, he must have known, if elected President, would have used his exertions to procure its re-charter? Besides, who but Presidents that belonged to Virginia, and whom Virginia supported, signed the Charters of the two National Banks that we have had? Washington and Madison, both of whom aided in laying the foundations of the Constitution, approved of a National Bank; and of *six* Presidential Candidates, that have been supported by Virginia, *four* have approved of such an Institution. We mean *Washington, Madison, Crawford* and *Jackson*. It would indeed seem, as if Virginia, of all other States, has the least right to complain of there being a disposition among the people to establish a National Bank, when she has done so much to accustom them to the use of one.

With these facts staring him in the face, a sensible man will perceive that all this clamor about the danger to the liberties of the country from a Bank, is idle and deceptive. They do not believe what they say. They know that Congress can put what restrictions they please upon the Bank, and by judicious regulations, obviate any danger that might, by possibility, arise.

Raleigh Register.

Nothing, certainly, can be more ill-timed, ungenerous, or base, than the present efforts of a portion of the opposition press to misrepresent the state of political affairs by comparing the currency and business of the country at the present time with their condition one year since. Do not the conductors of those presses know that the measures of the late Administration are still in force, and that no opportunity has been given to effect a change by legislation? And do they think the People are so stupid as to expect that the country can recover from its prostrated condition without a uniform currency and with the sub-Treasury, merely upon a change of men and without a change of measures? It was for the purpose of providing for the deficiencies of the public Treasury and to introduce measures more consistent with the public welfare and the prosperity of the People that an extra session of Congress was called by the lamented Harrison.

Let Congress act not for party, but for the substantial good of the country, and the energies of our People will awaken, and prosperity be felt in all departments of business. Let their legislation be of that generous and common sense character that the wants and necessities of the Government and the People require, and the ruinous effects of the mad experiments and party legislation of locofocism will be annihilated—a deadening weight will be taken from the business of the country, and regular business and prudent industry meet their well-merited reward.

Bangor Whig.

Thomas Jefferson's Opinion of Congress.—"I served with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and during it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but to the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the littler ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the People send men who question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"

Ingenuity.—An elegant and extraordinary piece of mechanism has been invented. It is a one year clock, made by Mr. Crane of Newark. It must be nearer perfection as a Chronometer than any other ever before made, as it is not affected by the change of atmosphere. It runs twelve months without winding up, and strikes like other clocks.

Dr. Johnson loved Scotchmen "as a cat loves soap," and in the original manuscript of his Dictionary, he gave the following definition: "*Oats* in England food for horses, in Scotland for men."

No Go.—A fellow in Cincinnati, a few days ago, offered a counterfeit note, which upon examination was discovered to be dated, April 31, 1830

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Agreeably to a Joint Resolution of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of this City, all the Members and Officers of the two Boards, and Executive officers of the city, with the Mayor, waited upon the President, at his residence, to offer him respect and welcome. The Mayor, in behalf of himself and his associates in the City Government, briefly addressed the President, expressive of the deep sympathy felt by the people here in common with the whole country in the late national bereavement, by which, in addition to the loss of a venerated Chief Magistrate of the Union, this city had suffered the loss of an avowed and warm friend to their particular rights and interests; but at the same time the satisfaction which they derived from the fact that the chief Executive office and functions had devolved on a citizen so well known to the country for his elevated character and devoted patriotism, and especially so well known to the people of this city, from his long service in another branch of the Government, and the evidences he had there given, of regard for their local interests and the prosperity of the national metropolis.

The President responded in a feeling and touching manner to the remarks addressed to him by the Mayor, in reference to the affecting loss which the whole country had sustained in the unexpected demise of his venerable and illustrious predecessor—a loss which he declared with emotion, not one of his fellow-citizens deplored more than himself; that his warm sentiments of regard for the welfare of the people of this city had been manifested on former occasions and in other stations; and that those sentiments had undergone no change, as would be evinced by him hereafter on all proper occasions, and in all suitable modes.

The members of the Corporation were then individually introduced to the President, by whom they were received with his characteristic courtesy and kindness.

National Intelligencer.

We note a marked squeamishness on the part of the Locos to allow President Tyler the appellation to which he is entitled by the Constitution. "*Acting* President," used in a disparaging sense, is all that can be extracted from their liberality, since they ascertained that they could not use him. But he is not the less President of the United States for all that—as much so, to all intents and purposes, as any former occupant of the Executive mansion. He is vested, absolutely and without restriction, with all the "duties and powers of President"—is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—has a veto upon all laws passed by Congress, and the appointment and *removal* of all Federal officers. All this the Locos will find out to their cost before four years, particularly his power of *removal*.

Richmond Whig.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The Locofocos here and all about us are becoming rabid because of what they consider proscription and persecution. Their ferocity calls forth more smiles than tears among the People. The changes made were expected, and ten-fold more. So far from lamenting the downfall of such men as those who have been dismissed, the mass of the People rejoice that party hacks and Executive pimps are out of the public service. Alexander Ming and Henry J. Riell, the worst of proscriptionists and demagogues, are among those who have felt the rod.—They both profess to love him whom they call "the great apostle of liberty;" and now, in the quiet of retirement, have an opportunity to mingle with political disappointment some reflections upon the impropriety of interference in elections.

"The Virginia elections will have an influence in *shaping the course* of the Administration."

So said the Editor of the Enquirer a few days since, when he flattered himself, that the supineness of the Whigs had enabled the Locofocos to obtain a small majority in the House of Delegates.—But the boot is on 'tother leg. The Whigs have the majority in both branches. Will the honest, consistent, and patriotic Editor stick to his doctrine? Will he now deny that the result of the elections should "shape the course" of John Tyler? Is he not fairly estopped by his own argument?

Richmond Whig.

Spirit of the Loco Foco Party in North Carolina.—Mr. Henry I. Toole, who was for a short time Editor of the Carolina Standard, and who is somewhat celebrated for his "thundering" up and down "Olympus," in a letter to Mr. Loring says: "I am quite satisfied that there is not sufficient spirit at present in the Republican (i. e. Loco Foco) party of North Carolina to support a political journal on such a footing that I should be willing to conduct it, and that my interests lie in a different direction.

The "spirit" of the Loco Foco party of the whole Union has been completely broken. Bound together by no other bond than the "cohesive" one of plunder, its strength departed with the offices and patronage of the Government.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A Blow Up.—An Albany paper tells the following, which, if true, is really an unfortunate blunder: "A son of the Emerald Isle left Dayton, Ohio, in a wagon, by the Union road. He had a fur cap on his head, and in the cap, half a pound of powder done up in a paper. He ignited his pipe on the commencement of his journey, and smoked along the road until he was satisfied with the recreation, when he pulled off his cap, and having deposited the pipe along with the powder, replaced it upon his head. In a few minutes the powder exploded, blew off the cap, singed nearly all the hair off his head, and burned his forehead and cheeks most wofully."

A Hoosier Candidate for Congress says he is one of twenty-nine sons and two daughters by the same father and mother, all now living; and that if any one can beat him on that score, he will withdraw from the course. His name, as might be expected, is Smith.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

We have never before had occasion to record such a complication of crimes in a single transaction as was presented to our appalled citizens on the night of Saturday last. About 1 o'clock the alarm of fire was given by the flames bursting out of the windows and various parts of the large stone store on the corner of Pine and Water streets; the front on Water street was occupied by Mess. Simonds & Morrison, and the rear by Mr. Pettus as a banking house, formerly Collier & Pettus. At the time of the discovery, it was evident that the building had been fired in several parts, and the flames had made such progress that it was impossible to save either the house or any of its contents.

That it was the work of an incendiary was soon apparent. Several gentlemen, who arrived early, after some difficulty forced open the door of the banking-house, and, through the smoke, discovered a body lying on the floor near the stove. The body was taken out before the flames had reached it, and found to be that of Mr. Jacob Weaver, a young man, a clerk in the store of Messrs. Von Phul & McGill, who usually slept in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. Pettus's banking-room, with Mr. Jesse Baker, the clerk of Messrs. Simonds & Morrison. Mr. Weaver was found in the dress he had worn during the day, but his head dreadfully mangled. He had been shot through the head, the ball entering above the left eye; and, so near had the weapon been to him, that his face and left hand were blackened with the powder, and the little finger nearly cut off, apparently by the ball. His head was also cut open in several places, the wounds appearing to have been made with a bowie-knife or hatchet.

Near to him, in the same room, were found the hat and handkerchief of Mr. Baker, but no traces of his body could be discovered. It is conjectured that he had been killed either in the bed-room or some other part of the store, and that his body lies buried in the ruins.

In the banking-house there was a large fire-proof vault, in which there is at all times a large sum of money, and it is supposed that the murder was committed with a view of entering that vault. Of the manner, however, there is nothing but conjecture. Mr. Baker left his boarding house about nine, for the store, and has not been seen since. Mr. Weaver was in company with a number of young gentlemen at a ten-pin alley until about 11 o'clock, when he went to the store, and about the time he arrived the report of two pistols or guns were heard in that direction by the people in the vicinity, but, from the reprehensible frequency of such reports, excited no attention. Some suppose the murderers had concealed themselves in the store, and had previously despatched Baker, and killed Weaver when he entered. Our own belief, from all the circumstances, is, that they entered with Weaver, and that the struggle and death of both followed immediately. After the murder, they doubtless fired the house in several places, with the hope of consuming the bodies and in the expectation that their crime would not be discovered.

So far as there has been any means of judging, it is believed that the murderers failed in their principal purpose, that of entering the vault. Owing to the heat, up to a late hour yesterday, the door could not be approached, but when it was, it was found to be locked, and could not be unlocked.—The safe of Messrs. Simonds & Morrison, in which there was some money, was undisturbed, and it was therefore probable that but little booty was obtained.

The loss by the fire has been very great. Mr. Pettus lost all his books and the books of Collier & Pettus. He, however, after three attempts, at great personal risk, succeeded in getting out a drawer under the counter, in which were all his bills receivable, amounting to near $200,000, the papers being very little injured. Most of the books and papers of the late firm of Hempstead & Bebee were destroyed, and Mr. Hempstead's desk.

Messrs. Simonds & Morrison lost their journal and ledger, but saved several other books. Their safe was dragged out, and the papers in it preserved with little damage. Their entire stock of goods, however, was consumed. Their loss, including their own stock and the goods on storage and commission, is estimated at about $30,000, which is probably below the amount. They were covered by insurance to the extent of their own stock. The whole loss, including the goods and the building, may be set down at from $40,000 to $50,000.

From the house of Simonds & Morrison, the fire extended south to the adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. Kennet, White & Co., the roof of which was partially consumed, and for a long time we thought it impossible to save the building or the row; but the firemen of St. Louis are indomitable, and by an exertion demanding of all the highest praise, the house of Messrs. Kenneth, White & Co., was saved with the loss of the roof only. The goods in the store, however, were greatly damaged by the water, and the stock was very large. The amount of damage is variously estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000, fully covered by insurance.

The wind setting in a southwest direction carried the embers in great quantities over the buildings south of the fire, and nothing but the saturated condition of the roofs by the previous rains and the exertions of the firemen saved the row.

The store of Bernard Pratte, on the opposite side of Pine street, was several times on fire, and some of the window frames were considerably burned, but by the exertions of those from within, and the aid of the engines, no injury was done to the building, although Mr. Pratte's goods suffered considerable injury from the water.

We would rejoice to pause here in this sad recital, but there is yet a tale of wo to be told. About the break of day, the interior of the first building having all fallen in, Mr. Ansel S. Kimball, first engineer of the Union Fire Company, was standing on the sidewalk on Pine street, playing on the fire through a window, when the wall suddenly gave way and fell outwards into the street. A gentleman with him made his escape, but Kimball was caught and crushed beneath the falling mass. His remains in a few [illegible] were disinterred from the ruins, but the spark had fled.

Mr. Kimball was one of our enterprising citizens, a carpenter by profession, and one of the contractors in the erection of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was of irreproachable character. He was born in Concord, N. H. and came to this city from Boston in the fall of 1836, and has since been on his trade under the firm of Kimball & Webster. His circumstances were [illegible] in fact embarrassed, in the general embarrassment of the times. He has left a widow and amiable wife, but no children, to mourn his loss—a loss to her which no [illegible] can repair, but for whose future comfort [illegible] now the duty of our community to make liberal provision. He, upon whom she leaned for support and protection, has been cut down without a moment's warning, when laboring for the preservation of his neighbor's goods.

Mr. Weaver was a young man, about [illegible] years of age, of excellent character, and the entire confidence of his employers, the esteem of all his acquaintances. His parents reside in the City, his father being on the business of house-painting, and one of our most respectable and worthy citizens. He removed to this City about three years ago from Washington City, and always prided himself on the promise of usefulness which his son gave, but the icy hand of death has destroyed the flower and crushed the parent's fond hopes.

Mr. Baker was a young gentleman about 22 years of age, the son of a respectable family residing in Worcester [illegible] Maine, and a nephew of Mr. Jesse L. [illegible] of this City. For steadiness and propriety of conduct, he was a pattern, and it is but more than justice to say that there was a worthier young man in our community. He has lived here a number of years, from all with whom he became acquainted won the applause due to rectitude and [illegible] He and Mr. Weaver were members of the St. Louis Fire Company.

It would be impossible to describe the intense feeling which pervaded the community during the night and ensuing day, and in fact the whole day. Every one was shocked at the enormity and boldness of the deed, and felt that, whilst such crimes should be committed in our midst and the perpetrators escape detection, there was no security for any one. We live, indeed, in dangerous times, when such damning crimes can be committed in the very heart of the city, and the brutal authors go unhung and unpunished by the hand of justice.

At an early hour in the morning, without any previous call, a large number of our citizens assembled at the Old Market House, when the Mayor, John D. Bogy, was called to the Chair, and George K. Budd, Esq., was appointed Secretary, when the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, a foul and inhuman murder, [illegible] with arson, was perpetrated in our City last night by some person or persons unknown; and whereas the perpetration of this horrible outrage calls for the most prompt and efficient measures on the part of the citizens: Therefore—

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested, without delay, to offer a reward in the sum of *Five Thousand Dollars* for the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of the crime aforesaid.

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve persons be appointed by the Chair, to immediately adopt such measures as to them shall be deemed necessary to ferret out the murderer or murderers.

Resolved, That the Corporation of the City of St. Louis be, and it is hereby requested to add to the amount aforesaid, reward of $5,000, to be paid on the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this horrible outrage and murder.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the Mayor offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection of the perpetrators, and the St. Louis Fire Company offered a further reward of $300.

The City and country was patrolled during yesterday and last night, and the citizens generally are using all the means in their power to detect the guilty.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

The remains of Mr. Jesse Baker were yesterday discovered and disinterred after much labor in removing the rubbish which had accumulated ruins. The body was found in front of the door of the vault, and [illegible] in the banking-room. From the remnants of clothes, it was apparent that he had been murdered before he had undressed for bed, and consequently the murderers must have been in the house prior to the arrival of Mr. Weaver.

The vault of Mr. Pettus, in which there was a large amount of money and many valuable papers, was opened yesterday morning, and we are gratified to say, not a cent of the money or a single paper has been touched.

ST. DOMINGO AS IT NOW IS

The following description of the present state of that island is from the pen of a British naval officer:

"We embarked on board the frigate [illegible] the 24th December. On the 28th we were at Royal, to receive orders from the Admiral, who dispatched us on the 29th to St. Domingo, where we were to take on board the five millions of dollars which the Consul General had informed us were ready. We have been three days at anchor in this famous Republic, and all that I can say to you of the misery of the people will scarce suffice to give you any idea of it.

"I have been every where, and every where I have seen nothing but degradation and corruption. Men in rags compose the army and exhibit a most ludicrous military masquerade. Cavalry on foot, and [illegible] like horses at the word of command, *gallop, &c.* Both officers and soldiers are without shoes; one has spurs tied by a cord to his naked heels, another has made himself spurs with a piece of wood driven into a wooden sole tied to his foot. Not a whole company which I inspected minutely was armed with a single musket which would go off. The officers in rags ask charity.

"Slothfulness, poverty in its most hideous form, and in the negro it is most hideous—alone meets the eye at the town of Port au Prince. The fields are overrun by brambles, logwood trees, and the [illegible] cious lichens, which obstruct the roads and [illegible] the old plantations. With the exception of a few gardens, which here and there are cultivated by negroes—gardens far inferior to those of our slaves—there is no cultivation whatever.

"The only product of the island is coffee, and every year diminishes so materially that the time is not far distant when it will produce none at all. No more is planted, and the old coffee plantations are not even taken care of. The owners gather crops from their own fields, in the midst of ruins and weeds, no laborers being to be had, the negroes being willing to work for the other."

Blanks for sale at this Office

The Opposition Party.—A more contumacious set of political managers were never ejected from power, than those that were displaced by the election of Gen. Harrison. Instead of bowing with submission to the will of the People, which was so fully and triumphantly expressed in the due course of their legitimate rights, they say—No; submission is no part of our creed; we have too long enjoyed the blandishments of station, to yield passively to defeat; we have a community of interest that binds us; we have a common sympathy that stimulates us; we have an active spirit of revenge that stirs within us; and the last effort of desperation shall be employed to regain the power that is now lost to us. In conformity to these controlling principles, we find them every where busy and active, from the proudest leader, to the humblest side-waiter. We ask the People to dwell upon these things—to look seriously at the organized effort making to contravene their will, and "by hook or by crook," to again possess that power, which they have been emphatically told they were unfit to manage. Is there a single individual of the Van Buren party, that intends supporting the Administration created by the PEOPLE? No, not one. On the contrary, they are implacable in their opposition, and have taken their stand against the SOVEREIGN POWER of the country! Such an inordinate desire to grasp the reins, points significantly to danger. Let the People beware of those, whose ambition can brook no delay. *Raleigh Register.*

Alexander McLeod.—It is understood that McLeod, who arrived in this city yesterday morning, will be brought before the Court on Thursday next. The formal return to the Court was made yesterday. We have stated already that the prisoner is here under a writ of *habeas corpus* taken out by the prisoner's counsel, in order, in the first instance, to try the question of jurisdiction, as a question of law. Joshua A. Spencer, Esq., is here as counsel for the prisoner. The District Attorney of the Niagara District, Mr. Wood, and the Attorney General of the State, Mr. Hall, are also here to argue the case in behalf of the State.

McLeod, says the American, was quite *lion* on board the boat Sunday night, and seemed, we hear, to enjoy it. It is this love for being *lionized*, we apprehend, that has got this foolish individual into his present scrape, and come near involving two great nations in serious difficulties.

The Commercial of last evening has the following touching McLeod and our relations with Great Britain, based upon private advices from Washington, part of which will probably prove correct.—*N. Y. Exp.*

"If we are rightly informed, it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no further opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. The trial is to take place under the jurisdiction of New York, without any reference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

"As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party to the dispute. These, six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by a majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

"Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact of a convention being signed, will prove authentic."

Work for the Temperance Reformers.—It is stated that there are nine thousand six hundred and fifty-seven distilleries of spirituous liquors in the United States, which distilled last year 36,343,236 gallons—upwards of two gallons for every man, woman, and child in the country. The business is carried on most extensively in Pennsylvania, exceeding in quantity any other two States in the Union. There are in that state 707 distilleries which annually manufacture 8,784,138 gallons. In Massachusetts there are but 37 establishments which sold over 5,000,000 gallons. New York is the next in amount, where there are 38 distilleries, which manufactured last year over 4,000,000 gallons. In the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky there are a much larger number of distilleries, but the united product of their whole does not equal that of the three States first mentioned.

Marriage.—With all its ills and evils, man knows no happiness until he marries; until him possess a woman of sense and virtue, and of whom he himself is worthy, and he will feel a solid and permanent joy, of which he never was before sensible. For, as some one truly says, the happiness of marriage, like the interest of money, arises from a regular and established fund; while unmarried licentiates live upon the principal, and become bankrupt in character and respectability. To be sure, (and the same authority tells us,) uninterrupted happiness no man can, or ought to expect,) Life is no sinecure;—ills do not spring spontaneously from the earth, as they did in the garden of Eden, nor does manna drop from the clouds as it did in the wilderness. But as a scheme of solid comfort, matrimony affords to well regulated minds a double share of pleasure in prosperity, and a solace in sorrow and adversity.

Practice's Last.—The New York editors complain that their papers are regularly stolen from the doors of their subscribers. What else can be expected in a city that has elected a "paper snatcher,, to the mayoralty?

Untimely Death.—A good old country dame of Monbeuge, in the Nord, who has entered her 100th year, having a few days to lost her daughter, who was not much more than 80, exclaimed, while her eyes were filled with tears, "Alas! I always said I should never rear that poor child!"

The unseasonable weather has been attributed by many to the ice mountains which are making a voyage southward, off our coast, in the Atlantic.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1841.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. EDMUND DEBERRY.

Election to take place on THURSDAY the 13th day of MAY, 1841.

COTTON.—A lot of twelve bales was sold on Monday at 10½ cents.

ELECTION DAY.—Remember, Whigs, that To-morrow is the day of Election. Go to the Polls and vote like men, and sustain that Administration which you have aided in bringing into power.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Postmasters would much oblige us by sending the Returns of the Election in their respective Counties, as soon as possible.

The 25th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in North Carolina, assembled in St. James's Church, Wilmington, on Wednesday last, and adjourned on Monday morning.

The attendance was very gratifying, there being of Clergy, including the Bishop, twenty-two present, a greater number, we believe, than ever before attended a Convention in the Diocese; and about an equal number of Lay Delegates.

The business of the Convention was conducted and closed in great harmony; and the statistics collected from the different Parishes showed a gradual but sure increase in the number of members.

The religious services of the week were peculiarly interesting. Twenty-four persons were confirmed by the Bishop, one candidate ordained Deacon, and three Deacons advanced to the holy order of Priesthood.

The next Convention will meet in Oxford, on the 3d Wednesday in May 1842.

Delegates elected to the General Convention.—The Rev. John Singeltary, Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Rev. Samuel J. Johnston, Rev. Rickard S. Mason, D. D.; Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Wm. C. Lord, Josiah Collins, and George E. Spruill, Esquires.

St. James's Church, in which the Convention was held, is a new edifice, which, for beauty of architecture and finish, is believed to be unsurpassed by any in the country.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION has resulted in the choice of 17 Whigs to 15 Vans in the Senate, and 68 Whigs to 65 Vans in the House of Delegates, and one county to be heard from, which last year elected a Van Buren member. Should it do the same this year, the Whigs will have a majority of two in each body.

For Congress, the Whigs lost one and gained three members. The Delegation now stands, Whigs 10, Vans 10, Independent 1, as follows:—

Whigs.—Francis Mallory, Wm. L. Goggin, Henry A. Wise, John Taliaferro, John M. Botts, Thos. W. Gilmer, Cuthbert Powell, R. W. Barton, A. H. H. Stuart, George W. Summers.

Vans.—Geo. B. Cary, John W. Jones, Wm. O. Goode, E. W. Hubard, Walter Coles, Linn Banks, W. A. Harris, George W. Hopkins, Sam'l L. Hays, Lewis Steenrod.

Independent.—R. M. T. Hunter.

On the result of the Election the Richmond Whig makes the following remarks:—

"The Whigs have won the victory in the State, almost without an effort, on their part, and in the face of the most active exertions on the part of their adversaries. In very few counties were they thoroughly organized, and no where did they turn out in full force. Wearied with the protracted struggle, which led to the national triumph last fall; and reposing upon the moral force of that great victory, and still more upon the professions of indifference every where expressed by the Locos, they lost many decided Whig counties, and failed to carry others, which they might have easily done. A bare majority obtained under such circumstances is equivalent to what a majority of 40 would be, obtained after a pitched battle, in which the full strength of both parties was brought into action. It settles the question of Whig ascendency in the State more conclusively than any event of the last four years. We know now what the Whigs can do by putting forth all their energies, when they have done so much without a struggle. They can maintain all the ground they have, and can easily re-capture the Whig counties upon which the Feds have poached—and, "Hannibal like, carry the war into Africa," and invade the very hearth-stones of the enemy. What tack can the Locos now take—what loop-hole is left them for retreat! On what can they rally! By their factious opposition to an Administration, which had done nothing obnoxious to censure, they have lost the little reputation they had for patriotism, and fair and liberal dealing. By the calamitous fruits of twelve years of misrule, they can lay no claim to be again entrusted with the Government. Will they rally on the Tariff! That they have tried in vain. On the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands! They have rung all the changes upon that. On a National Bank! They have put this in issue for years, and every time, they are worse beaten than before. And, moreover, before they can again muster their scattered forces, a Monster of some hundred millions may be created. Their condition is desperate.—With Satan when he first awoke in hell, they may exclaim: "*infinite despair!*"

"In the lowest depth, there is a lower deep still threatening to devour them.

"But the prostration of Loco Focoism, and a Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature, achieved under such discouraging circumstances, do not constitute the most gratifying portion of the Whig triumph. The crowning mercy is, that the Whigs have thoroughly purged themselves of the moral and political lepers who, for years, have bowed them down, and paralyzed all their patriotic exertions. They are rid of these now—a deliverance which demands at their hands devout thanksgiving. The majority is composed of pure Whigs—men who are Whigs from reason and conviction, and a whole souled devotion to whig principles—none of your Loco Focos in disguise—none of your affected puritans, who, in the excess of their fastidiousness, back their friends by aiding their enemies—none of weak faith and frail morals, who can be cajoled and tampered with and wheedled by the Ritchie junto.—We have good and true men all, who love Whig principles and their Whig brethren, and who will go to the death for both. The good effects of such a Whig majority will be visible next winter in a harmony of feeling, a practicability of purpose, and a vigor of execution, which have never before distinguished the Whigs of Virginia. It has been for the want of such a party as this which has almost made hope to sink in the bosom of many ardent patriots. Year after year, by indefatigable exertions, the Whigs have had a nominal majority, and most of the fruits of their labors have been turned to ashes on the lips by the folly of some and the treachery of others. There were always some black sheep in the flock, whom Tory ingenuity could circumvent and mislead—some who would hold divided counsels with their friends, and seemed unconscious of or indifferent to the moral delinquency of following the guidance of their enemies. Of all such we are delivered, thanks to the Giver of all Good."

In alluding to the important fact that the Senate is redeemed from the hands of the spoilers, the Whig says,—"This is the fourth general election in which the Whigs have succeeded in Virginia. But this is the first time they have carried the Senate—a body during all that time elevated above the reach of the broom of Reform. Heretofore the majority there have been Federal Loco Focos, whose boast it was, in the language of the Enquirer, to "checkmate" the House of Delegates—the immediate representatives of the People. Owing to this fact, the Whig ascendancy in the State has been wholly unavailing as it respected legislation. They could carry through no measure, however much demanded by the wishes of the People and the general good of the State, without the consent of the Federal "checkmaters." There is an end now to this baneful check. And next to the thorough purgation of the Whig party of all spurious and faithless members, this is the most gratifying result of the late elections. With a party composed of good men and true, we have undisputed ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature; and as soon as the Assembly meets, the Executive can be restored to Whig hands."

KENTUCKY.—Complete returns have not yet been received from this State. Eleven Districts have been heard from, in which the Whigs have elected ten Members of Congress and the Vans one. Two Districts are yet to hear from, which, it is thought, will return one of each. If so, the Delegation will stand as in the last Congress, eleven Whigs and two Vans.

The following are the names of the Members elected:—John Pope, Garret Davis, Thom's F. Marshall, John White, Philip R. Triplett, Willis Green, L. W. Andrews, James C. Sprigg, J. Kincaid, Jos. R. Underwood, Whigs; and William O. Butler, Van, re-elected in opposition to Mr. Southgate.

TENNESSEE.—The Election took place in this State on Thursday last. From the following extract of a letter to the Editor, received a few days since, it will be seen that the Whigs were "*wide awake*" at the time it was written, and we may hope in a few days to receive some favorable returns:—

"From all that I can learn the Whigs of Tennessee are in high spirits and are buckling on their armour for the approaching contest. They are resolved not to suffer defeat from supineness or apathy. They are now convinced that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that liberty is but a name without the manly and intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. They are in the ascendancy in this County, and have already brought forward one of their most talented and respectable citizens as a candidate for the State Legislature. In this immediate vicinity there are some choice spirits in the good cause, who keep their lamps always trimmed and burning, and are always ready to meet their opponents and expose their inconsistency and corruption. Jacksonism, Van Burenism, and pseudo-democracy are at a low ebb here, and will require more than a 'little magician' to revive them."

The great importance of every voter turning out on the day of Election is fully demonstrated in the recent Election in Virginia. It is stated, that the Whigs lost one District in Congress by ten or fifteen votes, and failed to gain another District by thirty-four votes. And that the Van Buren party carried some six or eight counties for members of the Legislature by a less majority than 30!

We hope that the Whigs of this State will remember these facts on the day of Election, and profit by them.

FOREIGN.—The arrival of the Steamer Britannia at Boston brings news ten days later than that received by the Great Western.

The intelligence from Europe is not very important except that, as the N. Y. Express says, the arrival tells neither of wars or rumors of wars for the future. The news from China is highly important, inasmuch as the differences between that country and England are finally settled.

A good deal of dissatisfaction prevailed in England with regard to the arrangements entered into by Capt. Elliot in the settlement of the Chinese difficulties.

England and the United States.—The letters and newspapers received by the Britannia show a good state of feeling in regard to the United States. The news carried out by the steamers which sailed in April quieted all apprehension of difficulties. The imprisonment of McLeod affords nothing more than the subject of a passing remark.

The Britannia brings no news of the President, and the belief is very strong that she has foundered at sea. Some, indeed, cling to the hope of her having put into Bermuda, but this appears to be but a faint hope. The President sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 10th of March, and had not been heard of in England when the Britannia left.

The news from China had caused an advance of ¼d per lb. in Liverpool on American Cotton, but the demand had become limited, and the week closed without any change from former prices.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Relief Bill, as it is called, which was passed by the Legislature and *vetoed* by the Governor, has again been taken up, and passed by a majority of two-thirds, thus becoming a law despite the opposition of His Excellency.

The first section of the bill authorises the Governor to negotiate a loan for $3,100,000, at 5 per cent., in certificates of not less than $100.

The Banks to subscribe for this loan, and to issue one, two, and three dollar notes, to the amount of their subscriptions respectively.

Holders of these notes, to the amount of $100, may, at their option, present them, and obtain a certificate of this State Stock.

The Banks are to receive an interest of one per cent. upon this stock, while held in reserve or check by their small note circulation, for their trouble or expense in issuing these small notes.

Those Banks which comply with the provisions of this law, to be released from the payment of the existing tax on dividends.

Bank charters to be forfeited, on failure to comply with the provisions of the present law.

The small note issues of the Banks to be graduated on the amount of their capitals.

Gives the privilege to Banks of receiving and reissuing these notes.

Somewhat increases the tax on trades, occupations, and incomes.

Graduates and increases the tax on retailers of foreign merchandize.

The Banks (except the U. S. Bank) are authorized to fund any of the State debt possessed by them, with the Auditor General; and, on doing so, are allowed to issue notes (of not less than five dollars) to an amount equal to the State debt so funded, and redeemable in such stock, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards. The issue of this description of notes, by any Bank, not to exceed a certain per centage of its capital.

Several sections refer to the appropriations to be made of the proceeds arising from the aforesaid loan, which will be given to common schools, colleges, academies, public works, &c. and the money shall not be diverted from the object to which it has been specially appropriated.

In default of paying their responsibilities on demand, the Banks complying with the provisions of this act are relieved from any greater penalty or interest than 6 per cent. Some exceptions are made to the U. S. Bank, which is required to subject itself to the general laws of the State, &c.

The Banks which decline to accept the provisions of this law are to remain subject to the laws now in force, in regard to Banking affairs, &c. &c.

The above are but a few of the principal provisions of the bill.

The Hon. Robert Strange of this vicinity, has been appointed by Judge Dick Solicitor for this Judicial District, in the place of Alexander Troy, Esq., deceased. The appointment, we believe, holds good until the meeting of the next Legislature.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Much interest appears to be felt with regard to the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, and many gentlemen have been spoken of to fill that important office. The following have been nominated by their respective friends: Messrs. Botts, Gilmer and Wise, of Virginia, Briggs and Cushing, of Massachusetts, Dawson of Georgia, Fillmore of New York, Johnson of Maryland, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, and White of Kentucky.

THE WEATHER has been unusually cold during the present season; indeed, we do not recollect ever to have seen so much cold weather so late in the Spring. In Boston, Albany, and other places at the North, there has been considerable Snow since this month set in, which had caused great uneasiness with the farmers.

MR. CALHOUN AND A U. S. BANK.—In a speech delivered by the Hon. John C. Calhoun in the U. S. Senate, in January, 1834, on the subject of the Removal of the Deposites, he used the following language:—

"I might say with truth, that the bank owes as much to me as to any other individual in the country; and I might even add, that, had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.

"I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without it, the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payments, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

A report, which has been going the rounds, stating that Gen. Jackson had become involved to a great extent by endorsing for his nephew, Major Donelson, has been contradicted by that gentleman, who states that the General's estate "is worth at least $100,000" above all his liabilities.

The Steam Frigate Mississippi was launched at Philadelphia on Thursday last. All accounts concur in representing her as a splendid vessel.

The total population of the United States exceeds 17,100,572. In 1830, it was 12,856,171.

Lieut. Wm. B. Lyne of the U. S. Navy, attached to the ship of the line Pennsylvania, recently fell overboard at Norfolk, and was drowned. He was an accomplished officer, and has left a wife and child, with numerous friends, to lament his untimely fate.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I beg leave to call the attention of the several Religious congregations in our Town, to the recommendation of President Tyler, for observing Friday next as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer, in view of the National bereavement, in the death of the late Chief Magistrate.

As a christian community, it becomes us to recognize the hand of God in this solemn and mournful event, and to endeavor to improve it to His glory and the best interests of the Nation;—and, could we witness the sublime spectacle of the whole nation, on the same day, humbling themselves before the mighty hand of God, and lifting up their hearts in fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace for the blessings of Heaven upon our beloved country, we should have a well grounded hope for national and individual prosperity, and for the perpetuation of our civil and religious rights.

AMOR PATRIÆ.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1841.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Richard Coe and Samuel Spackman, to be Appraisers of Merchandise at Philadelphia.

John B. Dade, of Virginia, to be Warden of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

Thomas Sewall and Thomas Donoho, of Washington, and Bernard Hooe, of Alexandria, to be Inspectors of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia for the year commencing on the 4th instant, when the previous year's commissions expire.

Philo C. Fuller, of Michigan, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

John S. Skinner, of Maryland, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

J. F. Cox, Henry Naylor, Nathan Lufborough, Joshua Peirce, Lewis Carbery, John Cox, and Robert White, to be members of the Levy Court for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Henry Curtis, Surveyor of the Revenue at Madisonville, La. vice W. Batterson, deceased.

Thomas J. Charlton, Collector of the Customs at Edenton, N. C. vice Robert M. Noxen.

POSTMASTERS.

James W. Coburn, at Maysville, Kentucky.
Keiland Tyner, at Macon, Georgia.
George Hall, at Brooklyn, New York.
Sylvanus R. Lyman, at Portland, Maine.
Thomas Finley, to be Postmaster at Baltimore, Maryland.

Names of the gentlemen invited by the Secretary of War to attend the Examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, to commence on the first Monday in June next, at West Point, New York:

C. B. Hadduck, Esq. of New Hampshire.
Charles Davies, Esq. of Connecticut.
Dr. Levi Wheaton, of Rhode Island.
Gen. Pierre Van Cortland, of New York.
Chas. Augustus Davis, Esq. of New York.
Major Gen. S. Alexander, of Pennsylvania.
John L. Gow, Esq. of Pennsylvania.
John How Peyton, Esq. of Virginia.
Hedijah Meade, Esq. of Virginia.
Hon. Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina.
Asbury Hull, Esq. of Georgia.
Col. John Miller, of Kentucky.
L. P. Williamson, Esq. of Tennessee.
Rev. John Breckenridge, D. D. of Louisiana.
Capt. D. Hunter, of Illinois.
Col. John O'Fallon, of Missouri.
Jesse Turner, Esq. of Arkansas.

AT LARGE.

Dr. Gerard Troost, of Nashville University.
Professor O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati College.
Professor Wm. Ruggles, Columbia College, D. C.
Com. Charles Stewart, of the U. S. Navy.
Com. T. Ap Catesby Jones, of the U. S. Navy.
Brig. Gen. A. Eustis, of the U. S. Army.
Col. S. Thayer, of the U. S. Engineers.

The Prize Ship.—The Whigs of Surry have received through their Agent, from the Central Committee, the beautiful Prize Ship intrusted to them last Fall by the gallant spirits of Wilmington, to be bestowed as a Prize on that County of the State which should give the largest increased Whig majority at the Presidential Election. The "reward for well-doing" was obtained by Surry County, and her hardy sons will soon be delighted at beholding this finished specimen of naval architecture. Let the sight of it stimulate every man to do his duty at the coming Election.—*Raleigh Register.*

Fire.—About day light on Monday morning, two or three small buildings on the Hooper lot near the Willow spring were burnt down. They were occupied by blacks. During the progress of the flames, sparks from the burning buildings alighted on the roof of the Presbyterian Church and set it on fire, making a hole in one place at least a foot in diameter. Prompt efforts saved the building.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Real Republicanism.—Many of the Washington Letter writers say, that President Tyler is determined to set an example of Republican simplicity of manners and mode of life, in the Executive mansion. The household matters are to be regulated with unusual attention to economy and plainness. All the Foreign servants, and especially all the French Cooks, have been discharged, and the President invites his friends to a plain Virginia dinner—bacon and greens, &c. No new estimates are to be sent to the House of Representatives for "gorgeous palace furniture," "gilt spoons," and other abominations, the exposures of which in Mr. Ogle's Speech, helped to overthrow the late Administration.

We have been shewn a fine specimen of Coal, recently found in the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, Halifax County, which very much resembles the Anthracite, and, to all appearance, would burn equally as well.—There are indications, it is said, of an extensive Coal formation where this specimen was found, which will, no doubt, be thoroughly explored.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Remains of Gen. Harrison.—The People of the West claim the remains of Gen. Harrison. They intend also to give him honorable sepulture in that quarter of the Union which witnessed his glory, and with which the history of his fame and services will always be blended in one common record with its own.

There was a great meeting in Sandusky City, Ohio, on the 22d April, in which it was proposed that the citizens of the West erect a monument to the memory of our late and much lamented Chief Magistrate, at North Bend.

A Question.—Andrew Jackson in the veto message, said he could furnish a plan for a National Bank so organized as not to infringe on the Constitution nor the reserved rights of the people and States; and all his followers said, yea, verily he can. Now what we wish to know is, whether the united wisdom of the Whig party is not as capable of forming a plan as little liable to these objections as was Andrew Jackson's single self?—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Fatal Occurrence.—The Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 30th ult. says:—"We regret to state that Gen. Leigh Reid, of this place, was shot in the street on Monday morning last, by Mr. Willis Alston. He expired in about 14 hours afterwards. We forbear making any comments, as the affair will undergo a legal investigation. Two other persons were (accidentally, we presume,) wounded, one severely, though we trust not mortally."

The New Orleans Bee mentions as shewing the power of resistance of heat of Scott's Asbestos Iron Chests, that at the fire there of the 24th one of those chests in Messrs. Beach & Co's store, was exposed to intense heat, and when opened after the fire, the books and papers were found safe, not even an entry obliterated.

Col. R. M. Johnson is a candidate for the Legislature in Scott county, Ky.

MARRIED,

In St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Patrick O'Neal, Mr. JOHN K. McGUIRE, of this place, to Miss WILLIAM ANN FLACK.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 29.—Schrs. Armer Patton from Philadelphia, Warsaw from Boston. May 3.—Brig Aurora from Mobile. 4.—Schr. Regulus from New York.

DEPARTURES.

April 28.—Brig William E. Tallman for Georgetown, D. C.; Schr. Rosario for New York. 30.—Brig Belle for New York; Schr. C. M. Thompson for Philadelphia. May 3.—Br. Schr. Roseway for St. Thomas. 4.—Brig Helen for Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 12.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7½ a 10¼	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Leaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7½ a 8½	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 6.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 25 a 27; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—May 4.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston, 9 to 12½ cents. At Columbia, 8½ to 10¾. At Augusta, 10½ to 11¾.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday of June Term next of the County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting business of importance to the County. By order of the Chairman.

JOHN McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

May 10, 1841. 49-2w.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANN BROWN

WOULD respectfully inform the public, and especially her friends in the adjoining counties of Sampson and Robeson, that she will take boarders by the day, week, month, or year, transient or permanent.

To those who know her, she hopes she needs no recommendation, and to others she will only say, her exertions shall be to give satisfaction.

Her residence is on Gillespie street, at the Mumford House. The stages arrive and depart, immediately opposite her door.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1841. 49-1w.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, February Term, 1841.

Wiley B. Thomas vs. John Gunter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Gunter, Daniel W. Kelly and Nancy his wife, James Womack and Sarah his wife, Isaac Gunter, James Watson and Elizabeth his wife, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, that unless the said Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, this cause will be set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 3d Monday of February, 1841.

[49] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

$25 REWARD.

I BOUGHT from a Mr. Cox, of the County of Chatham, in the month of February last, a negro man named BEN, of the following description, as near as recollected: Near six feet three or four inches high, somewhat of a brown complexion, knock-kneed, very large flat feet, combs his hair back, with a high forehead, about twenty-four years of age, stutters somewhat when he talks, he seems humble and obedient when spoken to, yet lively and pert. On last Sunday night he took from my Stable my young grey Horse, somewhat drooping on the rump;—he also took a saddle, bridle and blanket, and runaway. He had on a yellow homespun coat, velvet cape, somewhat torn, showing the red padding, &c. I have heard of him in and about Cheraw, S. C. I do not know the direction he will aim for. I am informed that he has been sold out of Wake County Jail, under an act of Assembly. Of this however, I am not certain. I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in any Jail, so that I get him and the horse, or him alone.

ISAAC SULLIVANT.

Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C., } 49-tf.
May 5, 1841. }

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 14th day of June next, I will offer for sale, for cash, at the Court House door in Wadesborough, the following negro slaves, viz: Ephraim, Cicero, Daniel, Ben, Dicy, Lucy, little Frank, Mary, Rose, Eli, big Frank, Abram, Teny, Laura and Harry, levied on as the property of Vincent Parsons, James Curtis, and Dudley D. Daniel, to satisfy a Venditioni Exponas and Special Fi. Fa. in my hands, in favor of Joseph Medley, administrator de bonas non of Hugh McKenzie, dec'd., against said Vincent Parsons, James Curtis, and Dudley D. Daniel.

J. WHITE, *Sheriff of Anson County.*

Wadesborough, N. C., May 4, 1841. 49-4w

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One he been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

Harrison's Specific Ointment,

FOR the cure of white swellings, scrofulous and other tumors, ulcers, sore legs, old and fresh wounds, sprains and bruises, swellings and inflammations, scald head, women's sore breasts, rheumatic pains, tetters, eruptions, chilblains, whitlows, biles, corns, and external diseases generally. The proprietor has received at least a thousand certificates and other documents in favor of his SPECIFIC OINTMENT—and they embrace almost all the complaints, in their worst stages, to which ointment or sticking plaster can be applied. It is superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit, in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Retail price, 50 cts. per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

From a copy of the Funeral Address delivered before the citizens of Burlington, (N. J.) at the request of the Common Council, on the 13th ultimo, by the Right Rev. George W. Doane, on occasion of the death of the late President of the U. States, we make the following extract, constituting the opening of the Adress, for which we feel sure that our readers will thank us.—*N. Y. Herald gencer.*

"It is a dark December day. A deep snow clothes the ground. A sharp and cutting sleet drives with the wind. Against the blinding storm and through the deepening drifts a youthful soldier, with his knapsack on his back pursues his steadfast way. A stripling of nineteen, of slender frome and feeble health, he is an ensign in the army of America, with Washington's commission, and he marches, with his small detachment, on his first service. It was a patriot and a Christian duty. There are those before me who remember well what, in my young days, was yet a nursery-word, at which the mother pressed her infant to her bosom, and children gathered closer to the fire—St. Clair's defeat. It was to that battle-field, to inter the bones of its six hundred slain, that our young ensign hastened with his troop. And though it *was* a patriot and a Christian duty, how much more sternly than the fiercest onset of the heady fight must that still forest field, the lowering sky, the howling wind, those gallant men butchered by savage hands, and all the recollections and forebodings of that most disastrous day have tried the spirit of a youthful soldier on his first campaign!

"It was a chill November night, when a small army of Americans encamped themselves upon a point of land between the Wabash and a tributary stream. They were the gentlemen and yeomen of the country, who had enrolled themselves under the territorial Governor to defend their homes against the inroads of the hostile Indian tribes, and to chastise their insolence. A long and tedious march, through a most dreary wilderness, brings them at last to where their wily foes await them; and on *their* proposition for a conference and treaty, hostilities are intermitted for a day. Slowly and cheerlessly the night wears off, within that guarded camp, with clouds and rain. But weary men *will* sleep, whatever may betide them; and now, for hours, no sound has stirred the stillness of the scene, save the lone sentry's guarded step. But what is that which, through 'the misty moonbeams's, struggling light,' is seen, not heard, as it glides through the prairie grass? Is it a snake that winds his stealthy way? No; but a subtler Indian; and in one instant he is dead! Another, and the savage yell starts every sleeper from his cold, damp couch, and death begins his work. And was this sleeping camp deceived, surprised, betrayed? Was their Commander faithless to his trust? No; every man had slept where he must fight, his clothes on, and his gun loaded. And he, while yet the night was young, sat by his tent-fire, til the hour should come to rouse his weary comrades. In a moment he was mounted. Where the fight was hottest there was he. A ball, with no commission for his life, flies through his hair. In vain his officers remonstrate with him for his fearless hazard of himself. He thinks of brave St. Clair, and of the gallant victims of that fatal field. He thinks of wasted towns and blazing homes, and mothers slaughtered with their infants. And the morning dawns not till the victory is won!

"Along the banks of the Ohio spreads a smiling farm. A plain and modest mansion rises from a sloping lawn. Its owner, having filled with credit to himself, and honor to his country, almost every station but the first—fought its battles, governed its Territories, served it in both Houses of Congress, and represented it abroad—wears out in frugal industry his green old age, a plain Ohio farmer; his house the very home of hospitality; his name the refuge and the solace of the poor, the stranger, and the orphan; his style the noblest that is known to nature's heraldry, a patriot, and a patriarch!

"It is a gusty day in March. Before the morning dawns, the Federal city is alive with men. It seems now full to overflowing; and yet every hour brings hundreds, thousands more. A cavalcade is formed. Bells ring and cannons roar. Fair women and brave men throng every window of that noble Avenue. Not a State of the whole twenty-six that is not represented in that long drawn line. It is the nation's jubilee. All classes, all conditions, both sexes, every age, partake the general joy. A grave, plain man, arrayed in modest black, that rides, uncovered, on the steed more conscious than himself of the occasion, is the magnet that attracts all eyes, and touches every heart. He reaches the Capitol. He ascends the steps. He stands, majestic in his meekness and simplicity, before the immeasurable multitude who have brought up with them the homage of the nation. The highest officer of Justice administers to him the most magnificent oath that ever rises up to Heaven. And the youthful ensign, the gallant general, the laborious farmer is President of the United States.

"'One little month' has passed. It is a fitful April day. Again the Federal city is astir. Cannons are heard—but these are minute guns. The bells peal out—but 'tis the funeral knell. The streets are thronged—but every face is sad, and every voice is still. Once more a long procession passes down that noble Avenue—but yew and cypress take the place of nodding plumes, and muffled drums beat time to aching hearts. Again that grave, plain man is there, no more erect and tall, the pillar of the State, but in his grave clothes, stretched upon the funeral car. He enters not the gate, as when we last beheld him, to that glorious Capitol, but turns aside to the still spot where sleep the honored dead, and 'earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust' concludes the story and the scene. Never had man a funeral so sublime. Never for chieftain fallen did a whole nation so pour out its heart. Was it not beautiful—and just as it was beautiful—that he who on that sleety day began his public life with pious rites for St. Clair's butchered host should find himself such sepulchre?"

A Novelty.—To see two women pass each other in the street without each turning round to see what the other had on.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 11, 1840. 6tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 142th and 143th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS P'O COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and hhds. ditto.

—In transit—

15 Hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3, in bottles $1.

January 25.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FOR SALE,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Sound Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells taken.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

D. D. MINDLIN & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Tiles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for Sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering.

Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight.

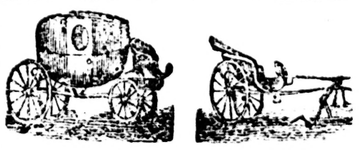
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land, Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing.

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages.
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1841.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physcians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endueing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils; or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

THE PATRIARCH;

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post-paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and it carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

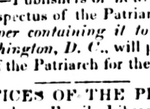
It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work. *Journal of Commerce.*

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*



IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Mulley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Golumna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivility of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

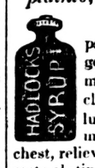
[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds,



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, removes chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the system in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor of health that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsboro street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is a valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I therefore commended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, as I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public as Agent's knowledge of their efficacy is experienced by himself and many others. It is an established fact that obstructions of the Liver and Bilary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpid and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are used by him as the composition of an eminent physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, Agt.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Canadian Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have constantly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the attacks that I ever have used. I have also, in numerous instances, recommended them to others, and in no instance without a satisfactory result, and cheerfully do I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and infidelity, are levelled without distinction. In town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and even in the unattended by age or situation. They are, from their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*; they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are even mild in their operation, producing neither griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 9tf

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and consequently been compelled to witness the entire failure of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark, or its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when exhibited to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a fever headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and efficacious medicine known in those cases of Disease of the Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.